PRIVATEERING.

Alleged Chilian Corentr Firring Out in New York-Complaint of the Spanish Authorities Against Her - seizure of the Vessel by the United States |Marstal-Description of the Steamer-Is the Spa-ish Commerce in Danger? Etc.

For the mast few days the Spunish and Chilian residents of this city have been making inquiries as to the destination of a large steamer lying in the vicinity of Brooklyn, and supposed to be intended to sail as a privateer, with a commission from the Chilian Government, to destroy Spanest commerce on the high seas. The mystery was partially narayelled yesterday, when the Meteor, the suspected yeasel, was taken in charge by the United States Marshal and prevented from leaving this port,

THE CASE.

The facts of the case, as gathered by the reporter, can thus be summed ap:-It appears that some time since the representative of the Chillan Government in this city cutrusted a cerwas to examine all vessels for ale in the harbor, make inquiries as to their tonnage, swiftness, and price, and report the result of its investigations o those who were empowered to transact the lnane al affair of the Chilian Government. The delegate performed the task required of him, and drew up a list of available steamers, such as seemed best litted for the purpose the purchasers had in view.

Last on the report was the propeller Meteor, a vessel of great strength and suced, and pos-sessed of all the requirements of a privateer The document descriptive of the several vessels was at once placed in the hands of a certain delegate of the Chilian Government, and it is alleged that he, after inspection of the Meteor, at

once purchased the vessel.

A crew was immediately placed on board the steamer, provisions in abundance supplied, and the supposed destination of the vessel made public. On Monday last a clearance for Panama was requested of the Custom House authorities, and after due inquiry had been made by Surveyor Wakeman the required documents were duly made out and placed in the hands of the interested parties. It was at once determined that the *Meleor* should get up steam and leave the port at an early hour yesterlay morning. THE SEIZURE.

On Monday atternoon reliable information was conveyed to the Spanish Consul and representa-tives in this city to the effect that the propeller Meteor, that was to have sailed on the morrow for Panama, was in reality destined to be transformed, twenty-tour hours after her clearance from this port, into a Chilian privateer. Acting upon this information, a Mr. P destat, one of the attaches of the Spanish Legation, at present in this city, made allidavit to the effect that in the belief of the defendant the Meleor was sitting out for the purpose of seising and capturing shirs and merchandise, the property of the Spanish Government and its civizens, upon the high seas, the vessel being under a commission from the Chillian Government, with which Spain is now at war. The dependent further stated that if the Meleor was allowed to leave the port of New York, such act would constitute a violation of the treaties between the Spanish Government and the United States.

The affidavit was placed in the hands of United States District Autorney Dickinson, who at once issued his monition to Marshal Robert Murray. This official proceeded to Brooklyn, boarded the Meleor, and took the vessel in charge. Yesterday afternoon, ex-Governor Andrew and Hon. Wm. M. Evarts appeared as coursel for the owners of the vessel and endeavored to obtain her release; but the District Attorney declined to give the permit until satisfied that the propeller was destined to the uses of a merchant wessel. It is stated that appraisers have boarded the Meteor for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the ship and uxing the amount of bonds to be given by the cwners; but nothing definite as to the disposition to be made of the case has

vet transpired. DESCRIPTION OF THE "METEOR."

The steamship Meleor is a long, low, rakish looking craft, painted black, and sitting most gracefully on the water. She is such a vessel as any old sea-dog would feel proud to command. and such as the knowing ones would select for privateering purposes; but just at present it must be admitted she appears quite harmless, and looks like anything but a buccaneer, not so much as a popgun being visible. The following are her dim ensions:-Length on deck, two hun dred and sixty one feet; breadth of beam, thirtyfour feet eight inches; and depth of hold, sixteen feet tour inches. She is one thousand four hundred and eignty tons burden, was built at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1865, and is owned by J. M. Forbes & Co., of Boston, Mass. She is furnished with two double English direct engines. or sixty-two and a half inch cylinder, and three tect stroke of piston. The machinery was bull at Greenock by the Messrs, Horn.

The Meteor is a propeller, full ship-rigged, with three decks, the main deck being what is known as "flush," from stem to stern. She is constructed principalty of oak and chesnat, and is copper and iron fastened. She was originally built by the merchants of Boston, for the express purpose of catching the Alabama, and it is said that she can, under ordinary circumstances, steam easily fifteen knots per hour. The noto-rious Alabama meeting her fate before the Meteor was ready for sea, she was chartered by the Government and employed in transporting troops from one point to another along the coast, be services she has since made one woyage to New Orleans for purely commercial purposes. She is clipper-built and clipper-rigged, round stern and sharp bow, and her lines

are indicative of great speed. The steamer was in charge of a deputy United States Marshal during the afternoon and last night; but the captain of the Meteor hoped that his vessel would be bonded at an early hour this morning, when she would proceed upon her voyage to Panama. The fires were banked up, but the machinery was kept in motion through out the entire afternoon. The men were at work, and the officers were walking to and fro on the quarter deck, the vessel presenting no suspicious appearance whatever. There were no curious persons upon the wharf, no noise about the steamer, and everything betokened quietude and peace when the reporter left. Cap-tain Kemble claims that his vessel was about to start upon a regular and legitimate voyage, and that he had nothing but provisions for the ship's use, and seven hundred tons of coal upon her

when she was seized by the authorities, The following is a list of her officers:—Commander, E. Kemble; first officer, J. Betts; second officer, R. Bullen; third officer, F. Kemble. The crew, including officers and men, numbers fifty-seven, all told,-N. Y. Herald.

The Fenian Privateer "Cuba,"

Our naval reporter has been making vigilant search for the Fenian privateer reported to have sailed on Monday. The story goes that the steamer in question is the Cuba, better known as the United States gunboat Fort Morgan, whose name was changed from the Admiral. She was built by S. K. Pool, Esq., at Fairhaven, Conn. and sold to the Navy Department in 1863. She made her first cruise as a supply steamer in

February, 1864.

She is 230 feet in length, 30 feet beam, 17 feet depth of hold, and 1248 tons burden. She was purchased at auction sale, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, on the 4th of September last, by Ward & Co., for \$70,000, who fitted her out for the Havana trade. It is said she changed hands about two weeks ago, and our informant, an Irishman, said she was fitted out for a Fenian privateer. The same party informed us that Mr. O'Brien, formerly of the clipper-ship Dreadnought, now

an Admiral in the Fenian Navy, was to go out in her. If this be true, the Fenian have a solen-

did vessel for preying upon British commerce.
The shipping news from the Associated Press of Saturday, says under the head of clearances, "Steamship Cuba, Sundberg, Baltimore." Here "Steamship Cuba, Sundberg, Baltimore." Here are some suspicious circumstances:—First—What does a ship of her tonnage want in the coasting trade to Baltimore? Second—Captain Sundberg is not Captain "Sanburst!" Third—She was not advertised for Havana or even Baltimore. Freights do not come so easy now-adays that people do not advertise for them. Supposing the question to be settled that the Fenians have extually managed to get out with a privahave actually managed to get out with a priva-teer then the result will be that the British steamers to-day (Wednesday) and the Cunarder due at Hoston, as well as the Saturday packets, are all liable to fall into the hands of the bouls

boy of Erin.
It possibly may be the intention of the boys alleged to be alloat to man some of their prizes, and, if this be the case, they will make sad havoc among the Britishers before the boasted wooden walls of Britannia do anything to stop her career. There can be no question that quantitles of arms and munitions of war have been changing hands at a brisk rate lately, and the Senian Brotherhood is said to have purchased a large proportion of them. It is true that a few hundred weapons will suffice to arm a cruiser with four or five pieces of marine ordnance. Another rumor comes to us from another source that the privateer is a Chilian letter-of-marque, under command of Lieutenant Starr.—N. Y.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

(From the Asia's Mails.) THINGS IN FRANCE.

Those who watch the course of French politics are beginning to think that the prolonged calm of the Emperor is likely to be followed by a storm before long, and amongst this class an opinion very commonly prevails that the next "sensation" will be a change in the Ministry. It is conjectured that as many as four Ministers may be likely to retire, and the names of two-M. Drouyn de Lhuys and Duruy-have been mentioned as the most likely.

NAPOLEON'S NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS. Paris Correspondence (Jan. 5) London Times.

The Emperor, when addressing the Nuncio, who, by courtesy, is allowed to be the spoke man of his confreres, may have had the Holv Father in his thoughts when he expressed the hope that "the bonds which unite Sove-reigns with their subjects may be drawn still closer." Otherwise, there is no particular allu sion to any of the political questions of the day. He gave expression to the good wishes customary on the first day of the new year, and the desire that the tranquillity which now prevails may be The speech is essentially a pacific one, and it is therefore a cause for congratulation. It s interpreted by the public at large, it may be because their wish is father to the thought, as implying extension of liberty, development of prosperity, lowering of taxation, and reduction of armaments.

It this be the true interpretation, nothing ever said or done by the Emperor is more likely to make him popular. These beneats are or should be legitimate consequences of peace not hable to interruption, and they would be halled with joy by the great majority of the nation. The majority of the nation, after more than ninety years' experience of war and revolution. of despotism and of suffering, seem to be at last convinced that violence at home or abroad is of itself powerless in resolving great questions; and that the tranquillity and welfare of nations are based only on the great principles of justice. The Imperial speech, then, will be received with hope and joy by all who sincerely desire the ex-tension of the public liberties.

THE EMPEROR AT THE THEATRE - A DEMONSTRA-TION AT THE ODEON.

Paris Correspondent (Jan.) London Telegraph. The Emperor Napoleon assisted the other evening at the representation of the new ballet, "Le Roi d'Yvetot" (of which Prince Metternich and the Marquis de Massa are among the authors), at the opera. He left the house before the ballet was finished, and his example was followed by the majority of the spectators. The French papers next day announced that the ballet had had "un suopes d'estime."

On Saturday there was a manifestation at the Odeon Theatre, at Paris, in honor of M. Barriere. whose play, Malheur aux Vaincus, has, as i known, been rejected by the censorship. The occasion was afforded by the revival of the Vac de Boheme, by Barriere and Murger. There were loud eries of "Barriere! Barriere!" and "A bas les censure!" It is said that M. Barriere is now writing another piece, Les Petits, which has as little chance of being passed by the censorship as the last.

CHRISTMAS DAY IN ROME-SPEECH FROM THE POPE. Rome Correspondence (Dec. 27) Pall Mall Gazette. On Christmas day the Pope officiated at St. Peter's, with all the pomp and solemnity usual on such occasions. Entering the basilica, he was carried on the sedia gestatoria between the flabelli or fans of white feathers, and under a canopy of cloth of gold. A tiars, studded with gems, glittered on his head. The Sacred College, the Episcopate, the prelates, the court, and guards of nobles and of Swiss in their picturesque costumes, joined in the procession. ex-King of Naples, with his mother and wite and the Princess of the family, the diplomatic corps in their state uniforms, the Duke de Mon-tebello, with a brilliant staff, as well as a throng of strangers of every nationality, were present at the ceremony. The Pope chanted the Grand Mass in a firm and sonorous voice. When he went to the chapel of the Hely Sacrament, which was closed to the public, to take off the sacred robes, Cardinal Patrizi, in the absence of the senior Cardinal, who is ill—there are three of the order sick just now. Mattei, Bizzarri, and

Tosti-delivered the usual congratulatory address appropriate to the end of the year. Plus replied in an eloquent extempore speech He acknowledged the precious support which since his accession to the pontificate, he had aiways received from the Sacred College. The Church, which in the middle ages had to resist the terocity of emperors and the pride of philosophers, had in later days to do battle against heretics and savages, and to check the impetu-ous onslaught of Islamism. Now, the heresies were springing up again, the philosophers were furnishing up all the old and inventing new forms of infidelity, and the Church had to gird herself for new conflicts against the most des perate assaults from every side. In the midst of the storm that was razing around her there seemed to be a repetition as the mysterious sleep of Christ in the boat of Gennesareth.
"This slumber," he went on, "our
prayers have hitherto been unable to

overcome; it is prolonged perhaps by our sins, perhaps also by the impenetrable designs of Divine Providence to prove and purify us. * * Men altogether profane have lately put into the mouth of a king the words, 'Let us await the future with trust in Providence.' That should be the motto of the Church, but in a Christian sense. I know not what may happen to us; but I have faith in our ultimate triumph. Let us not spend our time in vain speculations as to the hour and mode of victory, but watch and pray. The sleep of Christ cannot be forever; the day will come when He will awake, when He will command the wind and the waves to be still, and

the final triumph will be His."
This speech was delivered with so much spirit and vehemence that the audience several til broke into enthusiastic applause, and the lead-ing cardinal, in kissing the Pope's hand, ex-claimed with fears in his eyes, "Magister, verba

-They have ripe strawberries in Macon, Ga.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Senate.

HARRISBURG, January 24.-Mr. Nichols of-fered a petition asking that Montgomery avenue be opened to Front street.

Mr. Connell presented a petition and remonstrance relative to Sunday travel.

Mr. McConauthy read a supplement to the bill regulating the election laws.

Mr. Shoemaker read a bill incorporating the Northern Coal and Railroad Company.

Mr. Schell read a bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Lehigh Slate Company.

Al cleven o'clock the Senate went into loint convention to count the votes of last election. House of Representatives.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Thomas, of Philadelphia, who met with an accident at Baltimore, and was suffering from the effects of

The Committee appointed in 1865 to investi-gate the alleged attempted bribery of the Legislature made a report in substance as follows:— That thirly thousand dollars was sent to Harrisburg to secure the passage of a bill consolidating the indebtedness of certain railrosos; that \$5000 in money was paid by Tatlow Jackson, agent of James McHenry, of London, to George Northrop, and by him apportioned among William H. Witte and Albert R. Schofield; that no member wite and Alpert R. Schonell, that he member received any portion of the funds; that Messrs, Witte, Jöhn Jackson, and Albert R. Schofield evaded the Committee, and could not be brought to testify that the lobbies were infested in 1865 by projectional borers, of whom the most active and attentive was Albert R. Schofield, pretending the transfer of the Power land. ing to be agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and that Tatlow Jackson was aided by the men above named, in the belief that money necessary to secure the passage of any bill, however just, at Harrisburg.

DEATH OF JUDGE THOMPSON-MEETING or the Bar.—A meeting of the members of the bur, to take action upon the death of Hon. Judge Thompson was held at the Supreme Court

Room, at 12 M., to-day. On motion, Hon. George W. Woodward, President. Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was chosen Chairman, and John Chalborn and George M. Connaroe Socrefaries. Judge Woodward, on taking the chair, said:-We have met to honor the memory of the late Hon, Oswald Thompson, for a long time President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of the Orphans' Court, of the Court of Quarter Sessions, of the Over and Terminer, and of the Register's Court of this city and county. I cannot help thinking, gentlemen, that

the occasion is one of great importance and magnitude, as it certainly is of great solemnity. I cannot help thinking that Judge Thompson was the necessary man of Philadelphia, and that this loss is the greatest loss that Philadelph a could have sustained in the person of any one man. I suppose there are many gentleman here, who, from per-sonal and professional relations with Judge Thompson, are much better able to speak about his eminent abilities and his merits as a man than I am. It seems to me that he has fallen a victim in the midst of his manhood to the judicial duties of his station.

I cannot divest my mind of the impression that, in some measure, it is an unnecessary sacri-fice. I mean this: It the public authorities of the State and county had provided the local Courts with such conveniences for the transaction of their business as ought to have been provided. Judge Thompson might not yet have been called to his account. I have seen many court houses in Pennsylvania, but do not recollect any in which such inadequate provision was made for the comfort of the judges, as in Philadelphia; and I think it is time for the bar of Philadelphia to take some steps to remedy

Hon, Isaac Hazlehurst followed briefly, Judge New Jersey, in 1830, taking the highest rank in his class. He then entered the office of Joseph R. Ingersoll, and remained there three years Judge Thompson tell in the harness, and tell because of the harness.

Mr. Hazlehurt then read the following resolu-Resolved, That the members of the Philadelphia bar feel, with deep sorrow, the loss which this community has sustained in the death of

the Hon. Oswald Thompson, late President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of this Resolved, That we hold in the highest esteem the learning, the integrity, and the exalted virtues of the late Judge Thompson; and most sincerely de-plore the loss which the bench and the country have

sus ained by the death of one so eminently qualified for the high and honorable station which he filled. Resolved, That in recording these sentiments, we desire to adduce testimony to the purity and uprighte-s of his life, and to the estimable qualities which Resolved That we most ruly zsympathic with his bereaved family in that silletion under which they mount the loss of an affectionate husband, a kind parent, and a good citizen.

Resolved. That the members of this Bar will attend the inneral of the late Judge thompson. Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair to present a copy of these proceedings to the tamily of the deceased.

Judge Strong next followed. "For fourteen years," he said, "Judge Thompson had borne the heat and burden of the most responsible position any one could be called to fill. catled away in the meridian of his power and His conscientious efforts to disusefulness. His conscientious efforts to dis-charge his duties brought upon him his untimely death; but the memory of the just shall

always be biessed."

Judge Allison also paid a feeling tribute to the memory of the deceased. He was a just man in all the relations of life. High as he was esteemed, he was never fully appreciated in this commu-

nity. God gave, God nath taken be His holy name!

Judge Ludlow then made a most touching Judge Ludlow then made been associated to be a sociated by a literally state. address. For eight years he had been associated with Judge Thompson. His life was literally worn away in the discharge of his judicial duties During the last two weeks of the October term of Over and Terminer, while a case of great magnitude was progressing, he sat from 16 in the morning till seven at night. He was truly a faithful servant, and we may valuly seek to find one worthy in every respect to fill his vacant

From San Domingo.

San Dominge, December 26 .- Baez is here. He was inaugurated President for the next four years. The Cabinet of the new President is composed as follows:-Pimental, Secretary of State: Cabral, Secretary of War: Gautier, Secretary of Foreign Affairs. The Government is strong, uniting all sections and all parties. Pay no heed to any further rumors of revolutions which may reach you; all such will be put down promptly. The Government has talent and power, and will stand.

This large island is a splendid domain, full of the treasures of the vegetable and mineral king-doms; and if united to the United States by a treaty of amity and commercial intercourse, would be of namense value to the latter; but all depends upon the action of your Government. If Mr. Seward is allowed to tamper any longer with the best interests of your nation, France will reap all the advantages this island affords, on account of its immense mineral and vegetable wealth; if your Government acts friendly, and lends, by means of its prestige, a helping hand, you will have all that advantage, for the popular feeling leans much more towards the United States than to France.—N. Y. World.

-The Inspectors of Weights and Measures at Albany, N.Y., have recently confiscated one hundred and eleven sets of false scales used by farmers and butchers in the State street market and other places of business in that city.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Sy soial Despatches to the Evening Telegraph,

Washington, January 24. The following important circular concerning the sale of empty spirit casks with inspection marks thereon, has just been issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:-

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, January 3, 1886.—From information received at this office, it is apparent that the provisions of the 59th section of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended March 3, 1865, in relation to the purchase and sale of empty casks with the inspection marks thereon, are very often disregarded.

by these provisions of the law a penalty of three hundred dollars is imposed for the purchase

or sale of each cask so marked. The object of the law is to prohibit the traffic, The penalty is severe, and intentionally so. Both parties to the contract of sale are hable. If the vendor permits the cask to pass out of his hands without removing the inspection marks, he is liable to the nenalty. If the purchaser receives the cask with the inspection marks thereon, he also is subject to the penalty.

If there is a purchase or sale of an empty

spirit cask with the inspection marks thereon, the intent is immaterial—or rather, the proof of the offense is conclusive as to the intent.

The special attention of all officers of internal revenue is called to this matter, and they are hereby instructed to cause prosecutions to be commenced for all violations of this provision of the law which may come to their knowledge, and to see that the law is strictly enforced in this behalf. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

The Paris Exhibition. A resolution will be offered in the House directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish a man of-war to take articles to the Paris Exhibi-

The Constitutional Amendment. There is considerable doubt respecting the fate of the Constitutional Amendment. If possible a vote will be had to day. It may be

amended. The Reconstruction Committee is considering one or two other propositions which will cover other points, and this fact will be stated in the House in the course of the day.

Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, January 23 .- In opposition to the memorial recently before the public, as coming from the Union citizens of Tennessee, a call to citizens who are tavorable to the speedy restoration of the State to its proper position of equality and influence has been made to hold a mass meeting on the anniversary of Washington's birthday, February 22, to secure this desired end. A hearty and unquestioned endorsement of the restoration policy of Andrew Johnson is pledged.

The call is signed by the leading conservative members of the Legislature and most prominent Union men in the State. The negro testimony bill passed a second read-

ing in the House to-day by a vote of 33 to 36.

Fire and Loss of Life.

DUNKIRK, New York, January 24 .- A row of wooden buildings, on Third street, near the depot, nearly an entire block in length, was burned last night. The fire originated in a German emigrant house, through careless exposure of coal oil. Four bodies have been taken from the the ruins burned beyond identification. One man was rescued from the flames so badly burned that his recovery is doubtful.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, January 23 .- The navy steamer Rhode Island has sailed to join the West India squadron. The steamer Kingston has sailed for New York.

The barque Mary Sparks, from Liverpool for Baltimore, has arrived, leaking badly.

The Fenian Movement.

NEW YORK, January 24 .- It is expected that Colonel O'Mahony is about to visit Paris, to confer with John Mitchel in relation to an immediate movement on Ireland.

The Brig "G. F. Ward," of Philadelphia. NEW YORK, January 24 .- The brig G. F. Ward from Palermo, for Philadelphia, was spoken on the 18th, in latitude 32, longitude 72, 60 days out. She was short of provisions and was supplied.

Death of a Minstrel.

Boston, January 24.-Johnny Pell, of Morris & Bros., and Trowbridge's Musical Companies, died to-day, after an illness of several weeks.

-With reference to the action of the Congressional Committee on the subject of Southern was claims, the Mobile Begister, of the 30th ult., says:—So many thousands have claims for losses sustained at the hands of the Federal authoritics, that but few, we apprehend, will ever be paid, however just may be their claims. Congress for the next fifty years will be called upon to legislate on such claims. The past history of war claims is a lesson for the future.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, January 24, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning and prices continue irregular. Government bonds are firmly held, but the transactions are 1mited. 7:30s sold at 98%, and 6s of 1881 at 103%; 93 was bid for 10-40s; and 103 for old 5-20s. City loans are rather lower; the new issue sold at 91%, a decline of 4; and old do. at 874.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list-North Pennsylvania sold at 32@331, an advance of 24; Reading at 49\$@50, the latter rate an advance of 4; Camden and Amboy at 1132@114; Philadelphia and Erie at 29@30. Northern Central at 441; Catawissa preterred at 36@391, a decline of 10; and common do. at 27, a decline of 1; 54 was bid for Pennsylvania; 31 for Little Schuylkill; 61 for Lehigh Valley; 27 for Elmira common, and 38 for preferred do.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is less doing. Union sold at 28, an advance of 3; 71 was bid for Second and Third; 52 for Tenth and Eleventh; 684 for West Philadelphia; 35 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 25 for

Girard College. In Canal Ishares there is no change to notice. Delaware Division sold at 31; 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 28 for preferred ditto; 53 for Lehigh Navigation; and 8 for Susquehanna Canal.

Bank shares continue in good demand at full [prices. Girard sold at 52. 200 was bid for North America; 137 for Philadelphia; 122 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 50 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 281 for Mechanics'; 94 for

ern; and 614 for City. Oil shares are in fair demand, with sales of Dalzell at 2; Corn Planter at 1; Ocean 154; Maple Shade, 31; St. Nicholas, 44-100; and

Kensington; 50 for Penn Township; 70 for West-

McElrath at 13. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 408. Third street,

FIRST BOARD. #\$500 U S 7:30a Aug 98] 500 ah Spencer Oils30 \$6000 do ...June 98; 500 ah Spencer Oils30 \$900 do ...July 98; 100 ah N Pa R\$30 3 \$1000 do ...98; 100 ah Reading \$10 4 \$2200 City 6s, old ...87] 400 ah Union Caul 148 \$4000 City 6s, new ...91; 100 ah Del Div\$ \$1000 Sch Nay 6s 82, 76 7 ah Cam & Am ...11 \$1000 do....fuly 28; \$1000 do.... 98; \$2200 City 6s, old... 87] \$4000 City 6s, new... 91; \$1000 Sch Nav 6s 82, 76 \$4000 U S6s, '81... 163; \$4000 Cam & Am, 89, 83; \$1000 Pa R 1st mort. 94; \$1000 Lit Sch R 7s... 93 \$200 sh Big M't'n... 5; \$400 sh Datrell... 2 7 sh Cam & All 17 sh do ...lots 114 1 sh do114 11 sh do114 45 sh Morris Cl.its. 75 100 sh Qecan 30 10 45 sb Morris Ct. ts. 75 100 sh Qcoan . . . 30 15 300 sh Mante Shade . 3 75 sh Phil & Erie . . 29 30 sh do 30 200 sh N Central lots 44 100 sa t sta pt . . . b5 27 300 sh St Nica Coat . 7:1 4 sh Girard Bk . . . 32 400 sh Datzell..... 200 sh N Y & Mid', 580 100 ch Corn Planter. 10 ch N Penna..... 200 sh do.....824 100 sh do.....860 824 100 sn Reading..... 50 100 sh do b5 50

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY. Reported by F. T. Wa ton, No. 208 5. Fourth street.

100 sh do......1·70 100 sh do.....1·71 100 sh sugar Ck., b90 41

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:-Yennsvivania Currency 40 New York Exchange par. The New York Tribune this morning says:-

"The Money Market is not so easy, but no advance is quoted on call loans, which are 5@6 per cent. The bank statement made up, ex-cluding the Third National, is not so favorable. "In commercial paper, no material change, Good names can be had at 9, and choice at 7, and a large tist sells at 10@15 per cent. Merchants from the country are beginning to show themselves at the hotels, and under the revival of business, capital promises to command higher

interest.
"The failure of the Columbia Marine Insurance Company, so soon after paying 3h per cent, dividend, excites a good deal of comment upon the street. Parties in the secrets of managements have probably got rid of their stocks with small Mr. Cyrus Gurtis has been appointed re-

CURIOUS STOCK OPERATION IN NEW YORK .-The tollowing case was tried in New York yes-

terday:—
Jo n A. Bridgland vs. Lazarus Hillgarten, Joseph Gerzield, and William Rosenheim. This case which involves some carious stock speculations, came up before Judge McLunn yesterday. From the compaint it appears that in September, 1864, the parties to the action made an agreement whereby a large amount, and, if possible, a majority of the capital stock of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company was to be purchased on joint account, the defendants to act as brokers, buy, receive, pay for and carry the stock for the pool and each of the parties is interest to give the defendants a margin of ten per cent on the cost of a proportion of stock equal to his interest. Under this agreement it is a leged that the defendants a nieged that the purchased several thousand shares of the stock; the pool got control of toe market; and the stock rose to eighteen per cent above par value. Mr. Bridgland avers that he paid his ten per cent, margin and two thoosand five hundred dollars more, which still remains in possession of the defendants. The plaintiff charges that the defendants in March, 1865, threw upon the market many thousand shares, which were sold at prices considerably above their cost, but that afterwards other shares were sold at cost, but that afterwards other shares were sold at greatly reduced prices and heavy losses; that the effect of these sales was to depress and break down the market price of the stock, reducing it to 54; below its par value; further, that while buying the stock, having complained of a want of money, to carry the pool stock, they were authorized by the plaintiff to obtain a loan on a part of the stock from Henry A. Stone & Son, brokers, and that they in that manner procured \$110,000, leaving \$30,000 belonging to the plaintiff as a security therefor; that subsequently a settlement and compromise was made by which it was agreed that the parties in interest should lose whe ten per cent, margin, and that the ofendants the ten per cent margin, and that the defendants should take to their own account and sell the pool stock for their own benefit, releasing the other parthe form all losses in consequence of sales arready mode, and from all further caims. On this statement of his case Mr Bridgiand asks the Cours to compel the defandants to pay Stone & Son the amount of the loan; to pay the claimtiff his \$3),000 discharged of any lien, and to decree that the plaintiff is entitled to receive any excess of margin above the ten per cent.—an account to be taken if the exi-gencies of the case should demand it.

The defendants, in their answer, admit the agree-

ment for the purchase of the stock on joint account and a sale of a portion of it by direction of the manager of the parties in interest, but they deny making the settlement or compromise set up by the plaintiff (namely, on account of selling it without authority), and deny also most of the material allegations in the complaint. The matter was adjourned until Thursday for further hearing.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, January 24 -The receipts and stocks of prime Cloverseed continue unusually small, and good quality is in steady demand, with sales of 200 bushels at \$7.75@8.12; per bushel; but common is not wanted. There is no change to notice in Timothy. Flaxseed is scarce, and in fair demand, with small sales at \$3.15.

Quercitron Bark comes forward slowly, and is in moderate request at \$82.50 per ton for No. 1.

There is rather more inquiry for low grade Flour and 1509 bbis. Northwestern family were disposed of at \$8.50@9 Publ.; 500 bbis. Ohio do, on private terms; and 200 bbis. Pennsylvania do., at \$9.50 The sales to the home consumers take a wide rance, say from \$7.25 for low grade superfine, up to \$13 for many brands, according to quality. In Rye Flourand Corn Meal nothing doing, and prices are nominal.

There is no perceptible change in the Wheat Mar-There is no perceptible change in the wheat har-ket, and in the absence of sales to any extent, we quote red at \$1.50@2 17 for inferior and good, and \$2.4(@2.70 for white. 600 bushels Pennsylvania Rye sold at \$1. There is a fair business doing in Corn, with sales of 1000 bushels yellow at 75c., in the cars and from store. Oats are quiet, with small sales at 50c. No sales of Barley and Barley Malt have been recorred. Whisky is dull at \$2.26@2.28 for Pennsylvania and Ohio, and \$2 25 for refilled.

Markets by Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, January 28 -The river is falling, with

NASHVILLE, January 28—The river is falling, with 8 feet of water on the shoals Cotton is dull to-day; the prices range at from 85241½c., and 40c, being the rubing figure. Receipts, 150 bales. Sales, 91 bales. Simpments, 96 bales. New York. January 24—Cotton is dull. Flour dull; sales of 7000 bbls. at unchanged prices. Wheat dull; the prices for common favor buyers. Corn dull and drooping. Reef steady. Pork heavy at \$29 50. Lard steady but unchanged. Whisky dull. New York. January 24.—Stocks are heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 98½; Cumberland Preterted, 47; Illinois Central. 120; Michigan Southers, 68½; New York Central. 91½; Reading, 99½; Hudsou River, 102; Canton Company, 45½; Missouri 68, 77; Eric, 85; Westers Union Telegraph Company, 51; U. S. Compons, 1862, 108½; ditto, 1865, 101½; Tenforties, 93; Treasury Seven-thirties, 98½@99; Gold, 189½.

NEW ROUTE TO THE WEST.

Atlantic and Great Western Railway

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

The absorbing interest which attaches to the proceedings in the suit pending before Justice Read, induces us to present herewith a full report of the argument of Mr. Biddle.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company asked to be allowed to intervene as parties defendant in this cause, which they were allowed to do.

On Thursday, January 12, 1866, Mr. Geo. W. Biddle, on behalf of the petitioners, who intervened, addressed the Court as follows:

Argument of G. W. Biddle for Respondent May it please the Court, I have been selected to represent the interests of the petitioners, who have intervened in this case, and to express before the Court to-day the united views of my colleagues, not only upon the points presented by the bill, but in answer to the remarks made by counsel in the opening speeches upon the other side. It is necessary to consider at some length the position of the Philadelphia and Reading Raitroad Company and the E'at Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in this case, their relations to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company and the other companies forming this consolidated through route from nies forming this consolidated through route, from the centre of Pennsylvania and the borders of Chio to the city of Philadelphia, and why it is that

they are here on this occasion.

My learned friend, Mr. Cuyler, took occasion to say that he charged upon these individual com-panies, as well as upon the Athautic and Great Western Railway Company, an intention pur-posely to mislead the Court, and, of course, to mislead the community, by setting up a spre-tence of an intention to build a continuous through line of pure gauge road from the through line of narrow gauge road from the west, through Pennsylvania, terminating in Philadelphia. I hardly think that when my learned friend made that remark he could have learned friend made that remark he could have weighed the provisions of the contract which I read before the Court vesterday. Nor do I think that he could have reflected upon the nature of the affidavit under which that contract was presented to the Court, nor the character of the negotiations which had taken place between the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the other companies in regard to this contract. I hardly think he could have considered any of these points. think he could have considered any of these points. or he would not have given utterance to this lan-guage. Words, however, are cheap, and at this guage. Words, however, are cheap, and at this stage of the proceedings it is not my intention to repel one charge by instituting another. It may be necessary in some future stage of the proceedings to say something of the several relations which the Reading Railroad Company and the Pennsylvaria Railroad Company occupy towards the city of Philadelphia. In the later stage of the case it may be important, and at that time I shall be ready to show who are the true promoters of the interests of Philadelphia and who are not I do not fest that of Philadelphia and who are not. I do no tear that discussion, nor do the petitioners represented by me decline to come into court and enter into it

It is my intention to discuss the provisions of the agreement of January 10, 18:56, and I say to every-body within the sound of my voice that we invite the most rigid scrutiny into this contract. We are willing to stand, as far as the interests of the city of Philadelphia are concerned, by the provisions of that contract, and I say this deliberately and advisedly, having almost from the commencement of the negotiations been a party to them, and having. the negotiations been a party to them, and having, with my colleague, watched with a great deal of interest their progress, and having witnessed their termination but a day or two ago, the delay that resulted from the time the negotiations were initiated in the close of November, 1865, to their completion day before vesterary, having resulted very pletion day before yesterday, having resulted very materially to the interests of this city. What were these primary negotiations? We find

by reference to the resolutions printed on page 19 of this contract, which your Honor has before you, that as early as the 26th of October last, before the contract between the Cata wissa Railroad Company and the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Com-pany was executed, viz., in the beginning of November, that the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company deliberately expressed its determination to form a connection with the city of Philadelphia. On the 26th of October, the English capitalists were still it the country—
Judge Read—Yes, air, they did not leave until
the 1st of November, I think, or the day after.

Mr. Biddle-Well, as your Honor observes, at that time Sir Morton Peto and his friends were in the country, having just completed an extended our through the west. Mr. Cuyler-During which time they steadily

refused to accept the hospitality of the Pennsylva-nia Railroad Company whenever offered, although repeatedly tendered.

Mr. Biddle-Ah! then the Pennsylvania Railroad Company did coquette with the maiden affec-tions of this then unwedded Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, and desired the smiles of our English tourists to benefit their purposes and approve their plans. With this friendly sid, my learned triend has volunteered, I will

Continue.
On the 26th of October we find that the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That Sir Mor-ton Peto, M. P., Hon. R. J. Walker and T. W. Kennard, Esq. Engineer-in-Chief, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to negotiate for and perfect such arrangements and contracts on behalf of the company with other railway com-panies or persons as they may consider necessary or advisable in relation to the securing the most favorable and advantageous railway connections with Philadelphia and New York cities." So at the very outset we find that on the 26th of October it was a prominent topic of discussion, embodied in the shape of a resolution, that the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company should score through railway connection between the west and the city of Philadelphia, and it is a patent feature

of this case that this desire was one of the great objects aimed at by the consolidated company. We find, also, from the affidavits, two or three of which were read before the Court, that as early as which were read before the Court, were opened be-the 21st of November negotiations were opened be-tween the Reading Railroad Company and this tween the Reading Railroad Company and this company in regard to this connection. We find, by the same affidavits, that that negotiation (and I respectfully ask your Honor's closest consideration to these points) was based upon two cardinal points. First, that the rate per ton per mile and per passenger per mile should never be lower be-tween the city of New York and the west than it is between the city of Philadelphia and the west. We see this cardinal principle established in these negotiations at the outset, adhered to closely in the progress, and conceded on the consummation of the contract. Another cardinal point was that the ahthracite coal trade, which may be called the lo-cal trade of the Reading Railroad and the city of Philadelphia, was to be auder the direction of the

Reading Bailroad Company.

There are subordinate points, as there must ne-cessarily be in the discession of a contract as im-portant as this, and the wonder is, not that it was delayed so long, but that it was completed so early, securing all these important points to the city of Philadeiphia. The third point, in my view, and I think in the view of every intelligent business man in the community, which was dehated, but finally conceded to the Reading Railroad Community to the City of Philadeiphia almost Company and to the City of Philadelphia almost on the very day that the contract closed, was the provision giving to the Reading Rallroad Company the right to fix the rates on trade going to the west, so that it may always regulate that rate with reference to similar rates from the city of New York. The Reading Railroad has always been identified with the interests of the city of Phi-ladelphia. It has always been located in the city of Philadelphia, and if further proof of its fidelity to the interests of the city were needed, the dili-gence with which it has guarded this contract

would furnish abundant evidence.
You will bear in mind, and I will show you by an sifidavit that I shall read in a minute, that by thus securing the same rate per mile to the city of Philadelphia, and in favor of the State of Pennsylrania, it gave an advantage to the city of Painayl-yania, it gave an advantage to the city of Pailadel-phia from which it can never be deprived, because of its geographical position. Referring to this po-sition and the position of New York you will see that no matter where you construct a line, even if it be an air line, which is the shortest and most di-

[Continued on the Sixth Page.]